

the Healing \* \* \* Properties \* \* \* with a \* \* \* Healing Base. \* \* \* It \* \* \* heals and forms new healthy tissue, in Old Sores, Ulcers, Wounds and all offensive non-healing eruptive surface skin diseases accompanied by a discharge. It is a specific for Piles, Hemorrhoids, Eczema, Salt-rheum, Itch, Ringworm, Scald-Head, Bites \* \* \* and all Skin Diseases \* \* \* It is a \* \* \* healing remedy for Catarrh \* \* \* Influenza, Hay Fever, and all diseases of the Mucous Membrane of the Nasal Passages. \* \* \* Apply freely to afflicted parts \* \* \* In the treatment of Old Sores, \* \* \* etc. \* \* \* For the treatment of Catarrh," were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed, and in that the said statements were applied to the article knowingly and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity, so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to purchasers thereof and create in the minds of such purchasers the impression and belief that it was effective in the treatment of disease or the prevention thereof.

On September 30, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**16793. Misbranding of Sal-Tonik. U. S. v. Nine hundred and forty-two 50-Pound Blocks of Sal-Tonik. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 23105. I. S. No. 013426. S. No. 1182.)**

On February 7, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Montana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of nine hundred and forty-two 50-pound blocks of Sal-Tonik, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Lewistown, Mont., consigned by the Guarantee Veterinary Co., from Sioux City, Iowa, alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce, in part on or about June 16, 1928, and in part on or about June 29, 1928, from the State of Iowa into the State of Montana, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of sodium chloride (87.8 per cent), calcium carbonate (4.2 per cent), and small amounts of an iron compound, sulphates, and sulphur.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the labeling, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, "Your Profitable Farm Animals are the Ones You Keep Well All the Time. Use Sal-Tonik For Protection—Prevention—Prosperity. This Farm Protected by Sal-Tonik. The One Great Disease Preventive—Worm Destroyer—Tonic and Conditioner. Effective and Efficient for all Farm Animals. \* \* \* Sal-Tonik is \* \* \* composed of laxatives, powerful tonics, bone building minerals and worm destroying, life-protecting drugs necessary for all farm animals \* \* \* medicines, worm destroyers and conditioners they Need and Get \* \* \* Sal-Tonik as a Vermifuge (worm destroyer), Appetizer, Laxative, Tonic, Bone Builder, and Conditioner \* \* \* Sal-Tonik is intended to keep your animals From Getting Sick. The Sal-Tonik way is the 'Profit Way.' That is Keep Ahead of Disease Rather Than Behind It. \* \* \* Sal-Tonik is sold under our Unparalleled Twelve-Point Guarantee to Prevent Intestinal Worms, Contagious Abortion, Bloating, Corn-Stalk Disease, and Necrotic Enteritis, and to make fattening cattle Fatten Faster and Finish Quicker, and milch cows to give More and Better Milk. \* \* \* 'Every Day In Nature's Way' \* \* \* they will Doctor Themselves Automatically, keeping in the Pink of Condition \* \* \* effectiveness \* \* \* In order to destroy Newly Hatched Worms, to Prevent Contagious Abortion, Bloating, Necrotic Enteritis and many other diseases, it is necessary to have the Sal-Tonik ingredients, in small quantities, in the animal's system at all times. This can only be accomplished by the Solid Block, and this is Why the United States and Canadian Governments recognized its merits and issued a Basic Patent on Sal-Tonik. \* \* \* to prevent Bloating or Corn-Stalk Disease, \* \* \* The Bloating Way \* \* \* Bloating \* \* \* We Guarantee that, when Sal-Tonik has been fed continuously to horses, cattle, sheep and hogs (according to directions) one week prior to turning them into clover or other succulent

that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it be relabeled to show the true contents.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**15976. Adulteration of dry beans. U. S. v. 185 Sacks of Dry Beans. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21935. I. S. No. 2668-x. S. No. C-5472.)**

On May 24, 1927, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel, and on May 27, 1927, an amended libel, praying seizure and condemnation of 185 sacks of dry beans, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Snover Grain Co., Sandusky, Mich., on or about January 20, 1927, and had been transported from the State of Michigan into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Michigan Pea Beans."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On May 27, 1927, the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., Kansas City, Mo., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented that judgment be entered for the condemnation and forfeiture of the property, a decree was entered finding the product adulterated, and it was ordered by the court that the said product be released to the claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it be salvaged under the supervision of this department and the decomposed portion destroyed.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**15977. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. v. 56 Gallons of Olive Oil. Product ordered released under bond. (F. & D. No. 22463. I. S. No. 13223-x. S. No. 576.)**

On February 17, 1928, the United States attorney for the District of Utah, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 56 gallons of olive oil, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Salt Lake City, Utah, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Dyson Shipping Co., from San Francisco, Calif., on or about January 21, 1928, and had been transported from the State of California into the State of Utah, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Guaranteed Imported Pure Virgin Olive Oil, Superfine, A Pure Medicinal \* \* \* R. C. Brand. This Olive Oil is guaranteed to be absolutely pure. A. Giurlani & Brother, San Francisco, California."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that cottonseed oil had been mixed and packed with and substituted in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label bore the statements, "Pure Virgin Olive Oil" and "This Olive Oil is guaranteed to be absolutely pure," which said statements were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On April 28, 1928, A. Giurlani & Bro., San Francisco, Calif., claimant, having paid the costs of the proceedings and having executed a bond in the sum of \$250, it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant to be relabeled under the supervision of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**15978. Adulteration and misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. 200 Sacks of Cottonseed Meal. Product ordered released under bond. (F. & D. No. 22171. I. S. No. 14633-x. S. No. 223.)**

On November 15, 1927, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 200 sacks of cottonseed meal, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Monticello, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Planters Oil Co., Albany, Ga., October 7, 1927, and transported